APPARENTLY SHE DIED WITHOUT LEAVING A WILL BUT HER HUSBAND PRODUCED ONE-WHEN HE DIED A SIMILAR THING

HAPPENED-HOW THE CASE HAS

BY MANY DEATHS. now reached a climex, and will be settled to the claimants and litigants, at the law offices of Henry Witt, No. 206 Broadway, within a few days From the affidavits or papers in this case it ap-Hesdra, with her husband, Edward Hesdra, both dored people and slaves of a planter in Virginia, oney given to them by their former master. Cynthia secured quarters in Thompson-st., in that the Eighth Ward familiarly 'Africa," and began to take in family washing. It was not long before Cynthia's industry had for a bank account. Then she invested some money in the purchase of a house and lot in Amity, now West Third st., into which she enoved. From rents and increased income from her washtubs Cynthia Hesdra was enabled soon to make other real estate investments, including a farm at Nyack

on the Hudson. On February 9, 1879, Cynthia Hestra died. Her property in this city and Nyackiat that time was estimated to be worth at least \$100,000. It was found after her death that the formality of making will had not been gone through, and, accordingly, her husband took possession of all the property Hesdra had no more than made application for letters of administration before Surrogate Calvin, of city, when a partition suit was filed against him before the Surrogate, at the instance of two sisters and several nieces and nephews of Cynthia Hesdra, who claimed their share of the washerwoman's property as lawful heirs. The partition occeedings had been pending for some time when an arrangement was decided upon by alleged heirs agreed to concede to Hesdra onesixth of the entire property as his share, papers were drawn up, and allamade ready for the ignatures, when one claimant stubbornly refused to sign the documents. Just at this juncture, and to the utter amazement of all the claimants, Edward Hesdra, through his counsel, appeared in court and presented what they said was a will made by Cynthia Hesdra, leaving her entire property to her husband.

The sisters, nieces and nephews of Cynthia at once declared their intention of showing this will to be a forgery. Notwithstanding action taken to this end, Surrogate Calvin received the will and admitted it to probate. The alleged heirs next applied to the General Term of the Supreme Court to have the Surrogate's action on fais will set aside. This resuited on of the Surrogate being reversed and new trial on validity of the will to be held before a jury. This jury, curiously enough, also pronounced will genuine. The strain of this contest made Hesira so sick that he took to his bed at Nyack and

At this point a new claimant appeared for Hestra's wealth in the person of one Amanda Tordoff, a white girl, who declared she was the adopted daughter of a brother of Hesdra, named Solomon Hesdra. Hesdra himself, it was said, had left no will, and Amanda Tordoff did not apply for letters of administration until she was cited to appear before the Surrogate in Rockland County. This was caused by Charles Dunham, a creditor of Hesdra, who, to secure himself on the estate at Nyack, had applied letters of administration.

When Amanda Tordoff appeared to administer, the question was raised as to whether she could estab-lish any claim to blood relationship. She declared she could, and depended upon the widow of Solomon Hesdra to appear in court to swear she had given birth to her. A few days before the time for th foster-mother to appear in court she was taken ill It was alleged that before Herdra expired he had signified a desire to divide up all the property among the relatives of his wife to past differences, but that Amanda Tordoff, who was constantly at his bedside, influenced Hesdra against this. She had taken full pessession of the property at Hesdra's death, collected rents tad

rvised in general. knew of no will left by Hesdra. On the strength of this the Surrogate decided that Amanda Tordoff was the only heir to the estate and Issued letters of administration to her. Almost following this Onderdonk died, and a will was unearthed among his effects being apparently made by Edward Hesdra. This document left to Amanda Tordoff \$5,000, to Hattie, Solomon Hesdra's widow, \$5,000, to two children of Amanda Fordoff, \$1,000 each; to Eugene Hesdra, \$5,000; to Julia Sanderson, \$1,000, and to Cynthia Jeffreys, \$3,000; then to the Jewish Society of New-York. Mount Smal Hospital and Nineteenth Synagogue of this city, in all about \$36,000. The executor was given as Millard F. Onderdonk, a son of John V. Onderdonk, and a remarkable clause of the instrument was to the effect that the executor should have ten years to settle up the estate and not be compelled to give bonds. This will was offered to probate by the executor and helrs, but Amanda Tordoff blitterly olposed it, declaring the will a forgery made by the elder Onderdonk for the benefit of his son, the executor, Quentin McAdam, the uncle of Chief Justice McAdam, was Amanda Tordoff's counsel in this contest, and he labored so severely that he had to retire, broken down in health. The Surrogate, however, held that this will was genuine. But Amands Tordoff was not to be outdone, and securing General Benjamin F. Tracy for counsel the case was carried to the General Term of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, but the Surrogate's claim of the genuine-eas of the will was upheld. Millard Onderdonk as executor then engaged to sell all the property in this city and at Nyack, which was valued now at about \$150,000.

A veritable bomb fell into the camp of the beneficiaries of this will when Henry Clinton De Witt, of this city, who still claimed all the property for the original helrs of Cynthia Hesdra, flied a lis pendens and complaint in Rockjand and New-York counties. A ruit of ejectment against Onderdonk and all the legatees named in the latest will of Edward Hesdr

THE TERMS OF RABBI KOHUT'S WILL.

The will of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Kohut, which was executed on February 24 last, was filed for probate yesterday afternoon. The testator leaves all his property to his wife, Rebekah Kohut, in trust to provide a home for all his children. His son George Alexander Kohut, receives his library, in trust, to furnish a "reference library" for the trust, to furnish a "reference library" for the widow and children. Of the residue of the estate one-third is left to the widow, and the remaining two-thirds is to be held in trust until the five daughters are married, the income to be applied toward the support, maintenance and education of the sons and daughters. Upon the death of the widow or marriage of the daughters, or at any time within the discretion of the widow, the trust may be ended, and the principal divided among the daughters, Helene, Valerie, Margaret and Elsie, and the sons, George A., Louis A. and Eugene A., share and share alike. In case any of the beneficiaries attempts to have the will declared void, his or her share will fail. "In conclusion," says the testator, "I request my family to bestow upon young students, especially of the Hebrew theology, some tokens if possible

## Born, Not Made,

Weak by imprudence, are many stomachs. Puny people have, invariably, weak digestion. The robust as a rule eat heartly and assimilate their food. A naturally weak nally, derives needful aid from this thorough stomachie, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The restoration of vigor to the delicate is the prompt effect of a recourse to this professionally canctioned and universally exteemed prorivable from its use should be availed of, it should not be used in a hapharard way, but continually. The same suggestion holds good of all standard remedies.

WILLS KEPT BOBBING UP. on the anniversary of my death." The estate is ELLIOT DANFORTH MIXED.

ARGUING OVER M'KANE.

AN APPEAL TO THE GENERAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT.

COLONEL JAMES AND MR. SHEPARD BEFORE JUDGES BROWN, DYKMAN AND LANDON

judges Brown, Dykman and Landon heard the case, lists by the inspectors in Gravesend before the elec-tion last fall. Colonel E. C. James, of New-York, who appeared as McKane's counsel when a stay was pellant, and the reply to it was made by Deputy Attorney-General Edward M. Shepard.

Colonel James recited the facts of the case and a new trial. He said the proceedings were void had no power to appeint an extraordinary Court of Over and Terminer to try the case. As the court had no jurisdicts i, the Grand Jury had no power to find the indictment. The fact that there were two Grand Juries at the same time was contrary to law. McKane's constitutional rights had beer invaded without a valid presentment or indictment by the Grand Jury. The facts charged in the indictment did not constitute the statutory offence of which McKane was found guilty.

Colonel James reviewed the rulings upon the evidence, and claimed that many of them were i correct, and that nearly everything was admitted that was brought up by the prosecution on the plea Errors in the charms to the jury were urged, and Colonel James said This verdict was against the evidence of the crime charged in the indictment, and the judgment of

An elaborate and detailed argument was presented against the motion by Mr. Shepard, who had prepared a voluminous brief containing a complete expose of the system of illegal voting in Gravesend and the part McKane took in it. He controverted the arguments of the appellant in detail. While McKane was not a member of the Registry Board, he added and abetted its illegal and criminal acts. The verdiet was supported by the evidence and a conspiracy was shown to have been entered into, Of the charge of Judge Bartlett Mr. Shepard said: "The charge was extraordinary for its perfection of form and the sedulous regard for the rights of the accised shown by the Court in sating the law. It is probably unique among the charges of judges in complicated and protracted causes in the fact that the counsel for McKane were able to institution but

pard had not concluded his argument when

### L. L. DELAFIELD MADE SECRETARY.

THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION ALSO SE LECTS WILLIAM DARCLAY PARSONS

AS CHIEF ENGINEER. The new Rapid Transit Comfaission perfected its organization yesterday by electing counsel, secre tary and chief engineer. The meeting was held n the City Hall, and Alexander E. Orr presided. John H. Inman announced that he had taken the oath of office, and the relicall showed that all the commissioners were present. Mr. Orr, representing a sub-committee on which William Steinway and th Low were associated with him, reported the name of Lewis L. Delafield for secretary. On mo-His salary was fixed at \$2,500 a year, and he is

was not fixed. William Barclay Parsons was made chief engineer, on motion of Mr. Steinway, after some discussion. He had been an engineer for the old commission, and drew up a plan for an underground road. Those present who had served as Rapid Transit Commissioners previously recommended that he be chosen and the other members of the board acquiesced in this. Mr. Farsons's salary was not fixed.

The sub-committee appointed to report on suitable offices for the board recommended that rooms he engaged in the new Home Insurance Company Building, No. 256 Broadway, opposite City Hall Park, it was agreed to lease there at \$2,000 a year. The proposed by-laws reported from a sub-committee by Mr. Orr were laid over until the next meeting. In the mean time they will be printed. Various provisions of the Rapid Transit act were discussed. Those which need further elucidation are to be referred to the counsel of the commission. The board will meet akain on Thursday, June 28, at 29 m. in the new offices.

Mr. Delafield is a lawyer at No. III Broadway and belongs to the Union, City and Harvard clubs. He is interested in the solution of the rapid transit problem, and the commissioners understood that the salary wasn't much of an object to him.

## WHEAT ACTIVE AND HIGHER.

MEANY DEALINGS AND A RUSH TO COVER BY THE BEARS.

There was a lively upward movement in the wheat market yesterday, and the largest day's tradabroad and a heavy buying for the foreign account with a decrease in the visible supply of wheat, seemed to be the reasons. The market opened with July at 614 314, with sales afterward at 614 361% July at 612,5112, with sales afterward at 612,46154. Later on there was a strong bull movement, and prices advanced by eighths and quarters under great excitement. In one instance there was an advance of 1 to 14 cents a bushel in less than five minutes, July going to 62%. A reaction then set in July failing to 62 1-16, but later on there was another advance to 62%, and then to 64 1-16. Throughout the day there was much excitement on the floor of the Produce Exchange, and an uncommon rish for cover among the bears.

July wheat opened at 61½, reached 64 1-16 and closed at 63½, a gain of over two points from Saturday's closing. September opened at 63½, went up to 66 5-16 and closed at 65½. December opened at 67, reached 64½ and closed at 65½. The total amount traded in was 53,80,000 bushels, of which July wheat furnished 14,470,000 bushels, September 7,410,600 bushels and December 11,177,000 bushels.

## NO CHOLERA AT HAMRURG.

Emil L. Bons, agent of the Hamburg-American Packet Company in this city, yesterday issued the

"One of the New-York City papers yesterday printed a report that there had been three cases of cholers in Hamburg. We are just in receipt of a cable from our company in Hamburg Saying that the Hamburg Health Office has authorized the statement that the report is false, and that no cases of cholera have occurred."

OPENING OF THE SEASON AT LONG BEACH. The Long Beach Hotel opened on Saturday. The day was a fine one, and the contrast between the duil, sultry air of the city and the cool, refreshing breezes over the ocean was great. The Russian Imperial Eand, engaged for the seasen, furnished music. About two hundred guests went down during the day. On Sunday service in the chapel was held, the Rev. Alfred E. Myers, of this city, being in charge. The outlook for the summer is most encouraging. Among the guests registered at the hotel are William Ives Washburn and family, William A. Shaw and family, Orange, N. Y.; Henry P. Kirkham and wife, Pennsylvania; A. Haviland, New-York, H. A. La Fetra, New-York, J. R. Clarke, and wife, New-York; J. Burchell and family, New-York; J. G. Chadwick, New-Oricans; Robert C. Myles and family, New-York; General Charles C. Dodge, New-York; J. L. Brownell, New-York, and J. L. Harton and wife. The summer parliaments will begin on July 8. day was a fine one, and the contrast between the

CONFUSED IN HIS TESTIMONY ABOUT

THE SUIT OF THE MADISON SQUARE BANK RE CEIVERS AGAINST THOSE OF THE ST. NICHO-

PRINCIPLE IN QUESTION

Before William G. Choate, the referee in the should stand the loss or the Madison Square Bank Samuel Untermyer appeared for the Madison Square selvers, and Messrs, Smith and White for those of the St. Nicholas.

The first witness was William Nash, the president of the Corn Exchange Bank. He told about his visit to the Madison Square Bank on the evening of August 8, 1803, as a member of the Clearing House. Then Ellot Danforth, ex-State Treasurer, was called greatly aroused, and he saw a notice that the St Madison Square Bank. He then decided to draw the State funds from the bank. He telephoned to Albany and had the checks drawn up, and took a train there later in the day. He returned with th checks early, in the morning of August 9. 'And then what did you do?" asked Mr. Unter-

One check was in favor of the Chase National Bank and the other the Continental Bank. "But it was not yet 9 o'clock when you arrived at

"And you knew that it did not begin business until 10 o'clock?"

"And yet the bank was open and ready to do business on this particular occasion? The witness answered that such was the case, but he could not remember with whom he left the His impression, however, was that they "How did the bank huppen to be opened wh

you called?" MADE PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENTS. "I had stated the previous day to some of the officials that I would deposit with them the followng morning two large checks. They probably an

deipated my arrival." Will you now look at those checks and explain, if you can, why there is nothing upon than indicate that they were ever deposited with the Manhattan Trust Company

explain. pression that he hadn't deposited the checks with he Manhattan Trust Company that morning, after "I believe," he continued, "that I left one at

"And both these banks were open to receive the before the regular opening hour?

"Now did that happen?" It was arranged on the previous day."

HENRY W. CANNON'S STORY.

Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase Na-

n bank, in fact, I fold him I would prefer to do such a thing."
understand you to say that it is the cus-large city corporations to pay over receiv-fers' desk before to a. m., and that it is more the custom to passachecks through the g House that morning."

sir, that is the custom. Checks that come bank the preceding day and that morning tup. check came in at 11 o'clock would it go

referee.

The witness said that later the securities were brought book to the Madison Square officials. The proceedings will go on at 16.15 o'clock this morning.

## 10 GO TO PEARY'S RELIEF.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION ABOUT READY TO START NORTH. Philadelphia, June 18 .- Henry G. Bryant, the

roungest leader of any Arctic expedition ever undertaken, and the party of six who will go to the relief of Lieutenant Peary in the far North, will meet at dinner in the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn. to-morrow evening. On Wednesday they will leave New-York on the steamer Portia for St. John's, where the steam whaler Palcon awaits them. The auxiliary expedition, as it is termed, makes the journey under the auspices of the Philadelphia Geographical Club. The members of the expedi-tion, in addition to Mr. Bryant, are Professor William Libby, jr., of Princeton University, geographer; Professor T. C. Chamberlain, of the University of Chicago, geologist; Dr. Axel Onlin, of Sweden, zoologist; Dr. H. E. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, surgeon; H. L. Bridgeman, of "The Brooklyn Standard Union," and Emil Disbitch, of Port Royal,

S. C., civil engineer. The party was entertained at a farewell dinner here to-night at the University Club by the mem-bers of the Advisory Committee of the Geographi-

The Portla will reach St. John's about June 23, and the Palcon will proceed northward with the members of the expedition and their supplies the first week in July. The first stop will be made at breezes over the ocean was great. The Russian Imperial Eand, engaged for the seasen, furnished music. About two hundred guests weht down during the day. On Sunday service in the chapel was held, the Rev. Alfred E. Myers, of this city, being in charge. The outlook for the summer is most encouraging. Among the guests repristered at the hotel are William Ives Washburn and family, William A. Shaw and family, Orange, N. Y.; Henry P. Kirkham and wife. Pennsylvania; A. Haviland, New-York; H. A. La Fetra, New-York; J. R. Clarke, and wife. New-York; J. Burchell and family, New-York; Myles and family, New-York; J. G. Chadwick, New-Orleans; Robert C. Myles and family, New-York; General Charles Henry Pheips, New-York; General Charles C. Dodge, New-York; J. H. Brownell, New-York, and J. L. Rarton and wife. The summer parliaments will begin on July 8.

THEY WATCHED IMMIGRANTS LAND.

The Congress Committee on Immigration continued its work yesterday at Ellis Island and elsew where under the guidance of Commissioner Senner and Assistant Commissioner McSweeney. The Board of Special Inquiry hearing was a source of interest to the Congressmen. The class of passengers landed yesterday by the steamers Rugia and Schiedam accmed to please the legislators. The steerage quarters of the steamer Rugia ware then visited. The padrone system will shortly be looked into. Godhaven, on Disko Island, in North Greenland,

"THE MARTYRDOM OF ST. PAUL."

SUBJECT OF ROBERT REID'S MURAL PAINT-ING FOR THE PAULIST CHURCH. The large piece of mural painting which is to be put in position to-day in the Church of the Paulist Fathers, Fifty-ninth-st, and Columbus-ave. be formally unveiled soon Most people who see it will agree that some additional has been done by an Am artist in the movement begun not long ago for the puragement of painting in which mural decora tion by American artists will be a prominent feature. The Municipal Art Longue of this efty, the Boston Public Library, and the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition have been especially mote this work, which it is intended espe should be apparent in the decoration of public

buildings and of churches. The subject of this painting is "The Martyrdom of St. Paul," and will adorn a costly altar that has been erected in the church in memory of St. Paul at the expense of the father whose name Robert Reid, the artist, preferred not to disclose, Broadness and simplicity of freatment rather than a profound and minute attention to detail and to unnecessary fluish characterize this painting. Masses of smilight and shadow are shown which centre the light upon the victim, who is kneeling, apparently heipless, it would appear at a casual giance, but buoyed up with an aiding faith and an immortal spirit of devotion. St. Paul's arms have dropped to his side, while the figure of the executioner appears in deep shadow close by, and this heightens the effect. The grouping of the other figures, of whom there are many, men, women and The subject of this painting is "The Martyrdom

The export movement of gold for this week will begin to-day with the shipment of \$2,000,000, of which Heldelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. will send \$1,00,000 Magoun & Co., 1500,000, The National City Bank

ried movement gain that there would be no con-bid, but that individual banks might supply the latomers with small amounts, if there were any lance of the movement coming to an end. The bid reserve is now down near the figure which used the last bond issue, and the general opinion revals that another bond issue is inevitable.

Abraham, Lawrence Abraham, Mr. end. William H. Burnett, J. S. Burnett, Miss H. L. Crawford, Mrs. Jacob Cahn, Dr. A. E. Garrett, Miss E. E. Green, Dr. Prosper Gloner M Eriwein, Miss Anna Link and Dr. Leonar-

NAVAL OPPICERS DO NOT ALL AGREE.

A 1831 introduced in Congress providing for a possible fe-employment in active duty of officers pow on the retired list, meets the approval of a large number of retired officers, but is opposed by

"It might"

"It might"

"It Untermyer here produced a check for \$100,000 drawn by Mr. Danforth on the Madison Square Bank on August 8 1803, and cleared on the foll-wing day by the Chase National Bank.

"Did Mr. Danforth make any arrangements with you for the clearing of that check?"

"No, str. I did not know the check had been deposited until the afterneon, when Mr. Graves told me our bank had cleared a check for \$100,000 Then I went to the bank and found what had occurred."

"Now I ask you." said Mr. Untermyer, was that check for \$100,000 cleared in the usual business way?"

"Yes, sir, decidedly it was."

"Mr. Untermyer then asked Mr. Cannon if he ever knew of a case where a check was cleared when the bank on which it was drawn had suspended payment.

"I know several instances where precisely the same thing occurred as that between the St. Nicholas and the Madison Square Hank," "replied the witness. "The Washington National Bank had exactly the same occurrence. A check was deposited in the morning and it was cleared that same morning."

"Was not that transaction the subject of complaint?"

"I never heard of it."

"Mas no that transaction the subject of complaint?"

"Was not that transaction the subject of complaint?"

"Was not subject to the Madison Square Hank," "Are Graves want the last witness about the examining of the books of the Madison Square Hank," "Are Graves want there," said the witness, "and he ought to have been there."

"Strike out ought to have been there," said the witness said that later the securities were brought back to the Madison Square officials. The witness said that later the securities were brought back to the Madison Square Bank, "Are Graves want the feeters.

The witness said that later the securities were brought back to the Madison Square officials. The witness said the tarter the securities were brought back to the Madison Square Bank, "Graves want to the certificate until a complete of the said the said the securities were brought back to the Madison Square Bank." "Repairs Mill

teetive-Sergeant McAuley, Justice Ryan discharged George H. Wilson, alias "Jack" Sheparit Gestee Miller, alias Millard, and "Mike" Wagner, alias Summers, as they were not wanted for any crime, Charles Woods, alias Fowier, was remained to the custody of Warden Neal, of the Eric County Penicentary, to be taken there to serve out the uncentury, to be taken there to serve out the uncentury, to be taken there to serve out the uncentury, and by far the cleverest of the gang, was committed without bail to ewalt extradition papers from New-Jersey, where he is wanted for highway robbery. George Hunt was again remained.

hear tell of a purchaser wanting to buy an imitation? Why do men who try to sell such articles speak of the act as "working them off?" Simply because people want the best, and it takes work and likewise deception to sell them the worst. This unpleasant experience may be fall the housekeeper who determines to

the new vegetable shortening. The healthfulness, flavor, and economy of this wonderful cooking product has won for it the widest popularity, which in turn has attracted the attention of business parasites who are "working off" imitations and counterfeits. Forewarned is forearmed. Be sure you get the only genuine vegetable shortening-COTTOLENE. Sold in 3 and 5 pound palls.

Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, CHICAGO. PRODUCE EXCHANGS NEW YORK.

WHAT IS COMING THIS WEEK?

RUMORS ABOUT THE POLICE INVESTIGA-

TION. HARRY" HILL AND SUPERINTENDENT BYRNES, IT IS SAID, MAY BE WITNESSES-PHE AL-

LEGED CONFEDERATES OF "GREEN-GOODS" MEN IN THE POSTOFFICE AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

John W. Goff, of counsel for the Lexow Con nittes, yesterday declined to confirm or contradic several reports as to the nature of the testimon which is to be given before the committee this week, He said he could not spend time in talking about such rumors, and he must adhere to his original

plan to refrain from disclosing in advance the naof any of the evidence to be submitted to the committee. One of the reports in circulation was Houston and Crosby sts. years ago, but was driven omplaint that they were blackmailing him, had onsented to go on the witness stand and tell his experience. Another report dealt in a similar way with a woman who formerly kept a notorious place in the Tenderloin. Two of the reports mentioned Police Superintendent Byrnes. One said that he was giving aid to the committee in some mysterious way, and the other declared that he would be called as a witness before the committee this week.

Senator Lexow was asked about the reports cerning Mr. Byrnes yesterday, and he said he

would not discuss them.

The Superintendent has been at odds with the Police Commissioners and with some of the captains of police for many months, and before the appointment of the committee to investigate the Department there were reports that the captains were defying the orders of Mr. Byrnes to close up places in which the law was being violated, and that the Taramany Commissioners were giving enthat the Commissioners were trying to force Mr Byrnes out of the Department in order to place the police more completely under Tammany Mr. Byrnes had decided to stand or fall with the captains who have been accused by witnesses before

There has been considerable gossip abo Central Office of late to the effect that Superintendent Hyrnes had declared his intention to speak ommittee and tell why his orders to stop certain aptains are said to be trembling at the prospect of having their conduct described by the Superin

committee, or that he and the Commissione

Mr. Goff yesterday admitted that he had sent a amunication to Superintendent Byrnes regarding witnesses into leaving the city. Superinendent Byrnes has been asked to couse the arre Dave" Deshler and "Pat" Langdon, Senator aught and punished. The attention of Mr kmallers went to see a woman who was to delay the service of a subpoena for a small sun money the woman said she would receive the subpoena at once. He then said he had forgotten bring the paper with him. As he did not return, the woman made some inquiries, and became con

terday made an investigation of the report that Charles Hailick, a clerk in the General Postoffice n this city, was looking after the interests of the green-goods" swindlers whose circulars are sent imittee that the clerk was a brother of one of rigation yesterday. Hadlick was questioned closely tel of the charge that be business of the swindlers, and had declared that he should not be condemned because his brother hap penel to be interested in the business. It was said that he was suspended from duty pending the in-vestigation, and that the result of the investigation would not be known until the report of Inspector Ashe had been sent to Washington. Postmaster Dayton was indisposed and did not go to his office yesterday. In his absence the other officials would not make any statements about the charge that the "green-goods" swindlers had somebody in the Postfflee to look after their interests.

Appo also testified before the committee that the swindlers had hired telegraph operators to send to swindlers had hired telegraph operators to send to the right addresses the telegrams which were sent by victims from all parts of the country to fict-tious addresses in the city. He also said that there was believed to be some person in the office of the Western Union who was employed to look after the interests of the swindlers. General Eckert did not care to tak with a Tribune reporter on that subject yesterday, an assistant said, but the re-porter was referred to George H. Fearons, the gen-eral attorney for the company, who had investigated a number of complaints about the "green-goods" swindlers.

HARD TO DECIDE ABOUT MESSAGES. Mr. Fearons said that he had consulted with An-thony Comstock a number of times in regard to the methods used by the swindlers to get telegrams which were sent to them under false names and a ldresses. In many cases, where it was known that

which were sent to them under false names and addresses. In many cases, where it was known that the telegrams were intended for the swindlers, the operators were ordered not to send out the measages. It was a most difficult matter, Mr. Fearons and, to decide in most cases when a meskage was meant for one of the swindlers. Among the many thousands of messages passing ever the wires daily there were many in cipher, which might look suspicious and yet he perfectly proper. Even when the officials of the company knew that a message was meant for a swindler they took a risk in holding it back. The company is liable to a line of \$30 for every such folliure to defiver a message in this State. Some years ago one of the company's telegraph operators who was stationed at Francesville, Ind., refused to send a message from E. Furguson, the keeper of a disorderly house in that place, to a man in Lafayette, Ind. The message read:

"Send me four girls on first train to Francesville to tend fair.

The telegraph operator knew that the girls were wanted for an immoral purpose, and he refused to transmit the telegram. Furguson brought a companint against the company in the Pulaski Circuit Court of Indiana, and the company was fined \$100. The case was carried to the highest court in the State, and Judge Howk decided against the company, deciaring that the fact that the girls were wanted for an immoral purpose did not relieve the company from the duty of sending the message. Notwithstanding that decision, Mr. Fearons said, hecamen were sent to the new addresses without suspicion in most cases. The telegrams were worded so as to divert suspicion as far as possible. It would be impossible for the swindlers, however, resorted to the method of changing their addresses and giving notice of the changes, so that the mersages were sent to the new addresses without suspicion in most cases. The telegrams were worded so as to divert suspicion as far as possible. It has not been possible to get proof that any of the operators were guilty of suc

CHARLES T. DURYEA, DEPUTY COLLECTOR. Charles T. Duryea, who has been chief clerk in the Fifth Division of the Custom House, has been the Fifth Division of the Custom House, has been appropriated Beputy-Collector to succeed Virginius Dabney. The appointment has been approved at Washington, and Mr. Duryea will begin his new duties at once. Collector Ribreth made the appointment strictly in accordance with Civil Service rules. Thomas W. Churchill, of the Third Division, was appointed to succeed Mr. Duryea as chief clerk of the Fifth Division.

PUNISHING A BREWING COMPANY. The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday decided that the charges brought against the John Elchler Brewing Company by Lillenthal Brothers, of No. 8 and 10 Water-st., had been substantiated. The Erewing Company was charged with non-fulfilment of contract, and under the THE WORLD PROGRESSES.

ALTHOUGH IT TOOK FIVE THOUSAND YEARS TO MAKE A DISCOVERY.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF. WHAT CHARLES THE FIRST'S PHYSICIAN DID, AND WHAT MODERN

CHEMISTS AND DISCOVERERS ARE DOING Thousands of people saw Charles I beheaded in 1648. It was a great show, a genuine tragedy,

and free to the public Yet in all that crowd there was but one man who knew why the blood spurted from the dissevered arteries in the monarch's neck. That was Dr. Harvey, the King's physician. He had announced the circulation of the blood, and in so doing he started a tremendous scandal People called him a fool, a meddler, a madman,

People called him a fool, a meddler, a madman. They said he ought to be sent to the block. What a lucky thing it was that the Puritans chopped off the king's head instead of Harvey's, A king more or less doesn't matter, but a thinker more or less does.

Thank mercy, it's safer now to tell new truth than it was 250 years ago. That's why we are not afraid to publish these letters, nor to talk freely about what they mean.

First: "I have a sister—a young lady of twenty-one years. She has been troubled with consideration in the worst form; also with catarris

First: "I have a sister—a young lady of twenty-one years. She has been troubled with constipation in the worst form; also with catarra of the stomach and bowels and prostration of the nerves. She suffered everything short of death, and would break down in nervous crying spells. We spent much money with doctors in Chicago and Ludington, but none of them was able to help her. We saw some statements in the papers, and resolved to try the new pre-digester food remedy. Previous to that time she found nothing that would move her bowels without the aid of a syringe.

"But what a change! Paskola, the new pre-digested food, is doing wonderful work with her, Although, up to date, she has taken it only about a week the trembling has stopped, she is regular twice a day and has no more crying spells. Her sleep, which has been broken and wretched, is now sound and refreshing. She cate heartily and feels like another person. We are

wretched, is now sound and refreshing. She eats heartly and feels like another person. We are so thankful; and I feel it my duty to make known the facts. Yours, etc., Sidney C. Gay, Ludington, Mich., March 25, 1834."

Another:—'I began taking Paskola Jan. 1, 1894. I had been sick in bed seven or eight weeks and could not turn myself in bed without help. I had no appetite—could take nothing but a little milk and water, and even that was hard work. But the doctor said I must have some nourishment. I was growing weaker and weaker, and my friends and the doctor thought I must go down.

"The first dose of Paskola gave a little appetite and I began to revive. Ms strength increased

The first dose of rashing the first and I began to revive. Ms strength increases that in a week from the time I took the fir dose I weighed \$3 pounds, and the next week so that in a week from the time I took the first dose I weighed \$3 pounds, and the next week I weighed \$8 pounds. In five weeks I gained 20 pounds. My general weight is from 140 to 150 pounds; so you can see how run down I was, I seel my strength increasing every day. For years I have suffered with indigestion and constitution, and had doctored and taken this and that without avail. I can now truly gay that with the help of the good Lord Paskola has done a wonderful work for me. Yours truly, I. Calvin Barnard, Loudon, N. H., Feb. 14, 1884." Paskula is not a medicine at all, but an artificially digested starch food which docause it is digested in advance) leaves the tired and perhaps abused digestive organs to rest and get well, while the body grows strong and plump on Paskola and other food taken with it and digested by it.

by it.
Wonderful and yet simple idea! Why wasn't
it put into force long ago? From what deathdealing avalanches of drugs, saturated with cod
dealing avalanches of drugs, saturated with cod
the saturated with code was saved the human ver oil, would it not have saved the human

race!
We don't know. Why were men 5,000 years finding out the fact that the blood circulates in the human body? Yet there the truth was hummering away inside of them, all the while, But one thing is sure. Having discovered at last that disease—functional disturbance through mal-nutrition—is cured, not by sending poisonous drugs to run amuck through the system, but by means of Paskola, we shall continue to announce the truth, and the army of the pale, thin, weak, run down and emaciated will continue to take the new food remedy, get well and write thankful letters.

take the new root tenery, thankful letters.

Paskola may be obtained of any reputable druggist. A pamphlet on fool digestion will be mailed free on application to The Pre-Digested Pcod Co., 30 Reade-st., New-York.

laws of the Exchange this offence is punished with what is practically a boycott. A notice was nosted on the bulletin board that the John Eichler Brewing Company would not be allowed to have a representative on the floor of the Exchange, and that members of the Exchange were forbidden to trade with them.

This is the second instance in the history of the Exchange where a penalty of this kind has been put into force. It is applied to non-members.

TO REORGANIZE THE JUDICIARY.

CHANGES IN NEW-JERSEY COURTS PROPOSED EULOGIES OF MR. PHELPS.

Trenton, N. J., June 18 .- The Constitutional Commission met at the State House this morning Ex-Judge Fort, of Newark. reorganize the courts of the State shall consist of an Appellant Court of Final Resort, a Court of Chancery, Circuit courts, and such inferior courts as may be established by the Legislaterior courts as may be established by the Legisla-ture. This proposition was tabled temporarily, and a previous proposition that the court of final re-sort in all causes shall be composed of counsellors-at-law of at least ten years' standing, who shall not be members of any other court, was amended so as to allow these judges to sit in the Court of Pardors, and then advinted.

Pardons, and then adopted. Judge Fort's proposition was then taken up and amended in several particulars. The court of final resort, according to these amendments, will be composed of five members, three of whom shall constitute a quorum. The Governor has the appointing power with the advice and consent of the Senate. The term of the judges is to be ten years. The whole proposition was laid over until Friday. Before adjournment Chairman Gray spoke is culogy of the late William Walter Phelps, who was a member of the Commission. A committee to draft resolutions of respect was appointed, and it was decided that the Commission should attend the funeral of Mr. Phelps in a body.

\$ TO BE GIVEN TO THE GOVERNMENT.

THE KEARSARGE'S ENSIGN WILL NOT BE SOLD-THE STOCK EXCHANGE TO HAVE A CELEBRATION.

The ensign which the Kearsarge flew will not be sold. It was brought here on Sunday by the brig Frederika Schepp, which belongs to Leopold Schepp, a member of the Stock Exchange, and it will be returned to the custody of the United States Government. Before this takes place, however, a celebration will be held in its honor by members of the Stock Exchange, and this morning at 11 o'clock they will gather round. The flag with the azimuth compass, also from the Kearsarge, will be taken to the Stock Exchange, and, after the celebration, which will consist of singing and speaking, it will be turned over to two representatives of the Government, who

will be present.

As soon as Mr. Schepp heard that the flag was hers and reported for sale, he informed the members of the Stock Exchange that it was not for sale. He suggested the celebration, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements. A telegram was sent to Secretary Herbert informing him that the ensign would not be sold, but turned over to the Government. Two havai officers were ordered by Secretary Herbert to go to the Stock Exchange to receive the flag in the name of the Government.

## Scrofula

is Disease Germs living in the Blood and feeding upon its Life. Overcome these

# Scott's Emulsion.

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, and make your blood healthy, skin pure and system strong. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Prepare 1 by Scott & Bowns, N. Y. All Drogget